CEREBRINE (HAMMOND.) Extract of the Brain of the Ox.

In the Treatment of LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA. N. Y. Neurological Society, Meeting April 4, 1893:

"A case was presented of locomotor staxia which had been treated with hypodermic injections of Chrestern E. Six years ago the patient, a man agel forty, had begun to suner with double v sion. This, after several months of treatment, had disappeared, and for a time he had been quite well. The typical symptoms of locomotor ataxia then came on: complete loss of knee jerks; sharp pains in the legs; ataxic gait well marked; inability to stand with the eyes closed; difficulty in evacuating the bladder and bowels; sexual power lost; a sense of constriction around the waist. Treatment was begun about ten weeks ago, and consisted of a daily hycodermic injection of CEREBRINE "Hammond) five drops, combined with a like amount of water. Improvement very marked; sexual functions perfectly restored; complete control over bladder and bowels, and sharp pains had disappeared; general health improve; able to run "up and down stairs, and could stand steady with his eyes closed. No other treatment employed."

EPILEDSY

EPILEPSY. Dose, Five Drops. Price (2 drachms), \$2.50. Where local druggists are not supplied with the Hammond Animal Extracts they will be mailed, together with all existing literature on the subject, on

The Columbia Chemical Co., WASHINGTON, D. C. HENRY J. HUDER, Agent for Indianapolis.

with leading her astray until the present suit was filed. He next testified that from the time of the Lexington meeting until he met her with other school girls of the Sayre Institute in Lexington, the next October, he had not seen or heard of Miss Pollard, "The two old ladies with whom she boarded there," he said, "were perfectly proper, most estimable and respected persons. If the plaintiff received any one in her room there at nights, as she has said. I know nothing of it. It was not I."

While Miss Pollard was absent from Lexngton, during the spring of 1885, when she said that her first child was born, witness declared that he had no knowledge of her whereabouts and had no communication with her. If she had written him under the nom de plume of Margaret Dillon he had

"Box No. 47."

"Did you pay the plaintiff anything when you parted from her at Sarah Guess's?"

"I cannot use the word pay," replied the Colonei, considerately, "I paid the expenses at Sarah Guess's and presented her a sum, not very large, but enough to pay her traveling expenses."

Continuing, he denied all knowledge of the letters to Rhodes, alleged to have been written, dated from New Orleans and other places in the South, by Miss Pollard, under his direction, nor had he ever written a letter purporting to be from her to her mother or any other person. Their handwritings were so dissimilar that it would have been out of the question. The letters from Miss Pollard to Rhodes, which were read in court, he had procured from the sister of Rhodes, through attorney Tenny, of Lexing-ton. He had never seen Dr. Mary Street, of Cincinnati, now Mrs. Logan, and, referring to her description of him as a small man, he said: "I was no more of a pigmy then than I am now.

The Colonel described, in a general way. his movements in the year 1885, until he met Miss Pollard, in August or September, asserting that he had no knowledge of where she had been or the reason for her absence. In his boyhood he had been acquainted with Mr. Rhodes. Instead of being in Cincinnati on Saturday, Aug. 17, 1884, when Miss Pol-lard had testified they met at the public library and afterwards visited a certain louse, he had been engaged in court at Winchester in the trial of Ollie Brown for murder. The next week and all that month he had been greatly engaged.

MET HER IN CINCINNATI. "Did you meet Miss Polard after the first meeting in the fall of 1884, I mean improperly?" asked Mr. Butterworth.

"On the 11th of October I met her in a house in Cincinnati. She came from the western part of the State and I from the eastern. I met her at the Grand Central Depot in the morning and we went to a house, where I visited her twice that day. I returned to Lexington in the morning and she went there by another train." "Did you present her with any money?"

"I paid the expenses, whatever they were." The Congressman was able to fix that date because there was a great Republican meeting that night at which John A. Logan "You did not have the advantage of at

tending the Republican meeting?" said Mr. me to attend a Republican meeting. I saw the plaintiff occasionally, but not frequently," continued the Colonel, "during the months of November and December, 1884, and January, 1885. After the fourth of March I was in Washington several days to introduce to the President some gentlemen

who were willing to serve their country. My wife's mother was in poor health and I returned on her account: She died on the "The first time I ever had any information from the plaintiff that she had been a delicate condition was in the summer of 1887. The first time I ever heard that her condition had carried her to Cincinnati was in the fall of 1892, when she desired me to obtain an office for a lady on the ground that her brother had been her physician on that occasion." In answer to other questions the defendant said the plaintiff had informed him that the outcome of her condition was not due to criminal operation; it was legitimate; "that it had occurred

with her mother's knowledge, under her mother's supervision; that it was through her mother that loss of character had been avoided and secrecy secured." During this passage Miss Pollard's friends had great trouble in preventing her from making an outery. Mr. Butterworth continued: "How often you see the plaintiff in the fall of

Occasionally, but not often. How often Describing his movements in 1885, Colonal Breckinridge spoke of his connection with the Morrison bill in Congress, a barbecue given him by his constituents and his attendance upon confederate army unions. "I unable to recall a single instance when I saw the plaintiff in the year of 1886," he continued, and then, telling how often he had happened to stop at Miss Hoyt's in Lexington, where Miss Pollard boarded, he said that the noise at the Phoenix Hotel kept him awake at night, and that a friend ad recommended the boarding house to him as a quiet place. The fact that Miss Pollard was stopping there had nothing whatever to do with the change. He was receiving a large mail of daily papers, with some books, a part of which he turned over to the estimable old ladies, to Miss Poliard and to another young lady there. He did not advise her concerning her read-

"During that time were there any im proper relations between you?" None whatever. We met just as I met the other ladies. There was no suggestion word or syllable that improper relations had ever existed between us."

HE FEARED A SCANDAL.

Breckinridge Endeavored to Keep Madeline Away from Washington. "The plaintiff has said that it was on account of your importunities she came to Washington. How was that?"

"I did everything I could do to prevent her," said the Colonel, impressively, "and to prevent an open breach and scandal." Where did you first learn of her purose of coming to Washington?" Mr. But-

"In Lexington," replied the witness. "From whom?

"From the plaintiff." "When was that?"

"About the third or fourth week in "Up to this time had there been a resumption of your improper relations?" "None whatever," was the reply, and in answer to a question as to whether they met frequently he said that he had seen her occasionally in the sense of meeting her on the street. Continuing, he said: "After my return to Lexington from Nicholasville our relations were resumed and I met her at the same house as be-

A FEEBLE WOMAN

-suffering from nervous prostration, excitability, or dizziness, the result of weakness, derangement, or displacement of the special organs - will find health regained after using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. In every case of "female complaint"

PIERCE antees a CURE



About two years ago I was so sick with womb trouble that I could not cross the room without fainting away. The dectors could do me doctors could do me no good and told me I must die, but my vorite Prescription," and in one week I began to feel stronger. After taking a dozen bottles I am as well as I ever was: free from all pains and aches and all due to Dr. Pierce's Pre-New Dorp, Richmond Co., N. Y.

fore in the latter part of July, 1887. It was after the accident in which she was thrown from her horse. Soon afterward she came to me and said she had made up her mind to leave Lexington because she could get no employment there and she was pursued by gossip about her relations with Rhodes. She said she had consulted Senator Beck about going to Washington, and that he had said it was not a good plan for her to go to Washington; that it was protested against her going there. She said one morning that it was absolutely necessary for me to see her, and I met her that night, when she said she feared she was in a delicate condition; that it was not at all a matter of certainty, but that if she was so there was nothing else left for her to do but go somewhere. The conversation was excessively unpleasant. I refused to furnish the money. It was a matter of doubt. Only two months had passed since our relations had been resumed. I told her that for her to go to Washington might be disastrous to herself and to me. Afterward I repaid the money which she borrowed to come to Washington. The conversations were excessively unpleasant. It was some time in the month of September, 1887, that she came. I reached here on the evening of Nov. 8 and returned to Lexington the next day. I saw the plaintiff on the street near Washington circle. She informed me that she was in a Catholic institution at that end of the town, and said there was no doubt of her condition. I returned to Washington the first Sunday in December. but did not see the plaintiff for three months. The plaintiff had moved to the Academy of the Visitation on Massachusetts avenue, but I saw her at the Cap-

"Were these changes made in pursuance of your suggestions? "They were not. I received several let-ters from the plaintiff saying that her health was very bad. I sent her money at the general delivery; whatever she wanted. She controlled that."

DID NOT PROMISE TO MARRY. "The plaintiff has said that on two occasions, after protestations of love, you said you would marry her if it was possible." "There is not a scintilla of truth in that statement-not a shred. Under the circumstances, at no time was there such a statement. The plaintiff never alluded to the possibility of it. Before the death of my wife there was not a solitary word that could be distorted into such a thing." The Colonel was very deliberate and emphatic, and, continuing, declared that she had never told him she gave birth to a living child, nor did he believe it until he heard the testimony of Dr. Parsons. The Colonel said: "If she had told me she had borne a living child it would have given me an excuse to break off my relations with her, for, considering the time of these relations, it was impossible that the child could have

In paying the expenses of the second confinement Colonel Breckinridge said at first he had been represented as Miss Pollard's guardian. When the physician, Dr. Parsons, sent an additional bill, he had said that she had better come directly to him, for if she was a reputable physician a proessional secret would be safe in her hands, and if she was attempting blackmail it yould be best to face her at once. Miss Pollard had informed him that at the Academy of the Visitation she had arranged with the good Sisters to teach in return for her board, and she also would receive instruction in some of the higher classics. That seemed an eminently desirable arrangement, for it afforded her protection

"During the two years that she was there were there any improper relations between you and the plaintiff

'There was.' "The plaintiff has said that there was never any suggestion on your part that our relations should be broken off. "From November, 1885, to July, 1887, there were no improper relations between us, although I was supporting her. The entanglement between us really began when she ame to Washington against my will. I frequently said to her, as earnestly as knew how, that the relations between us could only result in public scandal, and, perhaps, destruction of us both; that her haracter, her lack of self-control, her temper, was such that some day there must come an exposure. I urged her to go anywhere where she could study, offering to pay her expenses, and saying the burden could be no greater on me than it was. Several times I thought she had agreed to go to Cambridge. She was there some time, and left against my will. Then she told me she had arranged to go on the paper of the proprietor of Bread Loaf, Joseph Bartell, in Vermont. Some of our interviews were more excessively unpleasant than any words can describe. She would come to me at the Capitol, in my commit-tee room, declare that she was not going to leave; that she was going to have the support I owed her. I suppose at times became excessively angry and said things that were hard and bitter. I knew that the only alternative was submission or the destruction of the lives of those who depended upon me, and let it go on, hoping that o-morrow would bring a solution of the problem. I would tell her in every way, rom gentle to the most severe, that she was becoming more and more disinclined and unable to take care of herself. Her nanner was oftentimes extremely disagree ible." Colonel Breckinridge testified that he had never gone to but one lecture with Miss Pollard; had never submitted manuscript of his speeches, lectures or magazine articles to her or advised with her on the tenor of them. "There was never any but one human being," he said, "who ever advised with me in any way concerning my lectures, from the time I began to speak and lecture down to eighteen months ago and that person was not Miss Pollard. Colonel Breckinridge was referring to hi wife, and his manner was most impressive WAS NOT CONCEALED IN THE ROOM. All the persons of the drama were back n their seats after the noon recess, when Mr. Butterworth quoted the testimony of Miss Pollard that Colonel Breckinridge was concealed in the room when she broke her engagement with Roselle. Colonel Breckinridge denied this, explaining that he had

the conversation between Sarah Guess and witness in September last, trying to dissuade Sarah Guess from testifying in the case was probably unaware that he was then in Washington in the discharge of his The applications of Miss Pollard for posiin the civil service were identified by the defendant. The first one, for the examination taken in Cincinnati in 1887, did not bear his indorsement, and he said it was a surprise to him. There was another application in December, 1888, and a third n November, 1890, both indorsed by him. The second indorsement, said that he had been well acquainted with the applicant for seven years, that she was of good moral character and reputation, and that she had been a resident of Fayette county since he knew her. Her birth was given on the papers as 1865, but Colonel Breckinridge said that entry had made "no particular impression upon him." He continued: "My judgment was that if she could pass the examination it would be of great benefit to her. If she could not, as I apprehend-

ed, it would impress upon her her de-

never been in Miss Hoyt's house during

the spring in question, nor had he known of

ne existence of Roselle until he saw the

'Wessle' Brown letter. Much of the testi-

mony regarding the visit to Sarah Guess's

house, he declared, was an absolute fabri-

cation, and the person who had fabricated

ficiency in certain rudimentary branches, and spur her to study, as I had advised A TALK WITH RHODES. Mr. Butterworth next referred to a conversation between the defendant and Mr. Rhodes in regard to the plaintiff, and asked the witness to relate the facts and circumstances of the conversation. "I met Mr. Rhodes at an election booth," said Mr. Breckinridge, "and Mr. Rhodes alluded to the plaintiff, and said he would like to talk with me about her, and we walked to my office. I did not go to Sarah Guess's, where the plaintiff was. I did not notify the plaintiff that I had seen Rhodes. Mr Rhodes had been to Cincinnati on the Saturday afternoon, going down on the train corresponding to the south-bound train on which we were going to Lexington, so that the trains passed each other. When he reached Cincinnati he was informed that the plaintiff had left Cincinnati, and that I had left Cincinnati, and that I had been to see her the day before. He said to me that he was interested in the plaintiff; that he was engaged to be married to her, and that he had gone down to Cincinnati to consult her in regard to whether she should remain in Cincinnati. Rhodes said he had had an agreement with her by which he was to educate her, to support her during this time, and then she was to marry him; that, in accordance with that agreement. he had spent a great deal of money on her more money than he could afford to spend. but that he had become very anxious as to whether she intended to marry him. and that he had to make some arrangement about taking her away from Cincinnatl, because he was very much behind and was being very much said he was getting old, and that if he was going to have a married life it was time for him to see about it I told him I had seen her, and that she had told me sub stantially of the same agreement, and that she had not expressed any particular desire to marry him, but had spoken of her gratitude for what he had done and of her respect for him. He said that he wanted to marry her, and intended to marry her. for he was very much in love with her.

During the course of the conversation

which was quite long, he said that he ought

to marry her-not only that he wanted to

marry her, but that he ought to do so-that things had happened which made it necessary for him to marry her, and that he intended to do so, but that she seemed to have taken a dislike to him. He wanted me to tell him what he should do to bring about that marriage." In answer to a question from his counsel, the witness denied that he had related this conversation to Miss Pollard at the time, but said that he subsequently did so. "Did Mr. Rhodes say what it was that made it necessary for him to marry her?" Mr. Butterworth asked.
Mr. Wilson objected that it had not been shown that the conversation had been repeated, contending that if he could tell with such particularity what Rhodes said to him he must tell what he repeated to the

MISS POLLARD ADMONISHED. Much of his former statement was repeated by the defendant, and before he had finished Miss Pollard broke forth, sobbing, and exclaimed: "That is not true. Why can't he tell the truth about something." Judge Bradley admonished her: "If you can't control yourself, you will have to leave

No attention was paid by Colonel Breckinridge to this interruption. He continued: told her in the spring of 1893 that after what Rhodes had told me of the relations between them it would be impossible that any other relation could ever exist between

Then Colonel Breckinridge passed on to the spring before the opening of the Co-lumbian exposition, when he had declined to deliver the opening address, and when, at her request, he had sent her tickets to view the parade in New York. His attention being called to the statement of Miss Pollard that she had returned to Washington from New York at his request in August, 1893, that he had met her at the depot, taken her riding and proposed marriage, he said: "The plaintiff was not here in August so far as I know. I reached here on the 29th from Lexington, where I had opened the cam-paign with a speech. I did not see the plaintiff; she was not here. No such oc-currence happened. Going to New York on the 20th of September, I saw her at the Hoffman House for the first time that summer. I did not meet her at the depot, did not put my arms around her and kiss her, did not say that I had a communication to make, that I was vain enough to believe she would be pleased with me." He did not recollect ever having seen the letter regarding her proposed trip to Germany until it was shown on the witness stand by the plaintiff, although he remembered others signed by a lady purporting to be the sec-retary of Miss Willard. There had been correspondence between himself and Miss Pollard regarding the trip. "We want the witness to produce these letters," said Mr. Wilson. "We have given notice to have them produced." "I received them and destroyed them," 'She met me at the Hoffman House," he continued, "and told me she had an opportunity to go abroad to study with young ladies of good family, and could go if would represent that she was engaged to be married to me in two years. This was the first time the subject of marriage had been broached. I said I had not enough money, but would not let that stand in the way; that under no circumstances would I consent to any representations of a marriage engagement. She said that she could go abroad, study the modern languages and come back in two years fitted to be my wife. I said that could never be; that I was not open to negotiations of that sort. Witness and Miss Pollard had looked over his offers to deliver lectures. She had figured that the cost would be \$100 a month, but he had expressed his willingness to give her \$125 and her traveling expenses. The witness added: "Her final answer at our next meeting at the same house was that she would never go except as my affiancee; she would go back to Washington and be there when I arrived. We parted with considerable acerbity event-At our next meeting she said that she did not want to part in that way; that I must not think her a devil or a fiend. I put her into a cab, saying, 'You know there can be no such thing as marriage between us, and this affair, if you persist, can only end in public scandal that will destroy us both." "When did you first hear that the plaintiff

claimed you had engaged yourself to marry "In a communication to that effect in the Washington Post, which I understood was inspired by her, and thereafter I received several letters from her to the same effect.' "Now." interposed Mr. Wilson, rising,

"we want those letters." have destroyed them," retorted the defendant. "I have procured all the letters I have from her to my knowledge. There were replies to those that she may have."

TIRED OF HIS TOY.

When He Grew Weary of Madeline-Talks with Mrs. Blackburn. The testimony then drifted into the circumstances and conversations concerning the efforts of the defendant to induce the plaintiff to leave the city to prevent the scandal which would certainly come sooner or later if Miss Pollard remained in the city. Then he related a conversation which took place when Miss Pollard had come to him in distress because Mrs. Fillette and another lady had been talking about her. The witness said: "I told her that this was what I had always expected; that such affairs always must come to an end, and urged her to go away as she had promised so many times and to let the scandal blow over. My name was not coupled with that, but I said it would be if the thing went on. Mrs. Fillette had not mentioned my name; it was other persons. She said that she could not have such scandal against her name; that she had a revolver with which she had intended to shoot herself if such stories ever came out. I made light of that. She told me afterwards that she had gone to Mrs. Blackburn, that Mrs. Blackburn had talked with Mrs. Fillette and found that the charges did not affect the chastity of the plaintiff; that she was harged with being an adventuress; that it was said she lived by her wits, had no means of support and did not pay her debts. She insisted that I must go to Mrs. Blackburn and tell Mrs. Blackburn that the relations between us were such that Mrs. Blackburn must stand by her. Colonel Breckinridge said he had refused

at this time to do so. He denied, also, that he had ever sent a message to Mrs. Blackburn by the plaintiff, and asserted that on this occasion he positively refused to have anything to say to Mrs. Blackburn in the matter. On several occasions, the witness said, the plaintiff had declared her intention to commit suicide, saying that she had destroyed all her manuscripts, including the manuscript of a novel she was writhing. and that she had given away her clothes. She had once said to the witness that if he did not help her out in the matter she did not intend to let him live-that she did not intend to bear the disgrace alone. He had told her there would be no difficulty about it if she would leave Washington, as she so often promised, and that he would pay her expenses wherever she went. In one of these conversations, when she had apparently consented, she got up and went into the library, and came back shortly and pointed a pistol at him, threatening to kill him. By strategy he had been enabled to take it away from her before she could do any harm. He kept the pistol, and it was the same weapon she had taken from his traveling bag, with which she attempted his life in New York city. DIDN'T MEAN TO KILL HIM.

That scene, the witness said, was fol-

lowed by an almost immediate revulsion on the part of the plaintiff. She broke into a flood of hysterical tears, and declared that she had not really meant to kill him. He had taken the revolver away from Miss Pollard, and that night she had come to his house with a young man and left a note expressing her regret at what had occurred. When he next saw her, two or three days afterward, she had proposed again to leave the city, and he again offered to pay her expenses. Referring to his interview with Mrs. Blackburn regarding the scandal against Miss Pollard, he said it differed from Mrs. Blackburn's. He thought she had opened the interview by saying she did not know what Miss Pollard had wanted when she called. The Colonel had asked Mrs. Plackburn to urge Miss Pollard to go away, which that lady had promised to do, and he had spoken kindly of the young woman. He supposed when he left Washington March 13, 1893, that their relations had ended; that Miss Pollard was going away to study and lead an honorable life, while he provided for her. Later in March he had met her in Cincinnati in response to a telegram from her. She then told him that she had been obliged, under Mrs. Blackburn's cross-examination, to represent that she was engaged to him. He told her that he would go right back and say to Mrs. Blackburn that it was not true, but, under her importunities, promised to keep his mouth shut if she would leave the city. Returning to Washington, March 31, he had received a call from Miss Pollard before breakfast. "I agreed then," the witness said, "if she would go away I would put myself in the power of the plaintiff and Mrs. Blackburn, and pretend there was an engagement. I said: 'You have put me where there is no alternative but to put

street-perhaps have an attempt made on my life on the streets. "May I interpose at this point," suggested Mr. Wilson, and he went on to say that there had been no plea of coercion put in The reply by Mr. Butterworth was that and that he did not intend to give her there had been no agreement, but only the another dollar. They had talked together

myself in your power and trust you, or to

submit to a scene in the hotel office or

more value than life, under compulsion as effectual as a loaded pistol. He did not care what the duress or coercion was called. "I said that there must be no misunderstanding between us," continued the Colonel, after another tilt with Mr. Wilson, reminding her that from the first I had said there could be no marriage, but anything short of that which I could do to save those who loved me I would do; that she could not trust me, because, knowing the relations I had had with her, while had such a happy family, she would always suspect me of having similar relations with other women. I reminded her that she had not come to me a maiden; that I had not led her astray."

THE VISIT TO MRS. BLACKBURN'S.

Colonel Breckinridge gave his version of the visit to Mrs. Blackburn, which occurred on Good Friday, according to Mrs. Blackburn, and several days later, according to the witness. With the plaintiff, he had gone to Mrs. Blackburn's hotel (the Portland), but Mrs. Blackburn refused to see them. Leaving him in the public parlor, Miss Pollard had gone up to Mrs. Blackreceived a message from the elevator boy, saying that Mrs. Blackburn had consented to see him. He found Miss Pollard waiting on the landing outside Mrs. Blackburn's room, and she said that Mrs. Blackburn wanted witness to confirm what she (Miss Pollard) had just told her. Witness said to Mrs. Blackburn that she had been extremely kind, and that so long as the plaintiff had her as a friend she needed nothing else, but in her distress he had offered the protection of his name, and that, with Mrs. Blackburn's friendship and the protection of his name, the plaintiff could might do, and that he was grateful to Mrs. Blackburn for what she had done. Mrs. Blackburn said that what she had done had been done out of a spirit of friendship for an unprotected Kentucky girl. Mrs. Blackburn said that this had been a great surprise to her, and she could scarcely credit it, and did not know whether she should congratulate him or not. To this he had responded nothing, simply acknowledging it with a bow, and in a few minutes he arose and he and the plaintiff had left the house together, and he walked with her to her house without a word. "I put the key into the door," the witness continued, "and said: 'You must leave Washington before I do or I will notify Mrs. Blackburn of the relations between us. She said 'I can't go as soon as that.'

left on the 13th of March. Mrs. Blackburn before I left for Kentucky the plaintiff to leave town. She promised one or the other of us went there would be a scandal and her friendship would cease Afterwards she told me she had spoken to the plaintiff and that the plaintiff said so spoken of going abroad, said she was going herself, and the conversation drifted toward the plaintiff going with Mrs. Blackburn I told her the plaintiff's temper was such that she ought not to travel with people that she could not be controlled by; that she ought to go away and study. Mrs Blackburn said one or the other should

around and they would talk about it." THE HOFFMAN HOUSE INCIDENT. in, found Miss Pollard there, and but partthe door with a pistol pointed at me. going to have her put in the Tombs. put in the Tombs. I said: 'You put th Whether he saw that I was excited don't know, but I said to him to bring In answer to a question as to the cir ried at No. 711 West Forty-fifth street about 7 o'clock in the evening of Saturday

April 29, by the Rev. John R. Paxton, and the marriage was witnessed by Mrs. Paxton and Mrs. Collier, of Pittsburg. He had married, he said, his kinswoman, the daughter of R. W. Scott, of Kentucky, widow of Chauncey Wing, of Kentucky, who The Colonel then took up the Blackburn thread of the story. He went into a long inridge. had with a tailor over some dresses, in which the tailor had been arrested and had threatened to sue her for false imprison-ment. He had said the tailor was bluffing. and they had better call his bluff. Then Mrs. Blackburn had said that there was another matter of greater importance; that ne had told her that he was engaged to Miss Pollard and had asked her to keep the secret, and that witnesses and plainting had been together in a hotel in New York. He had replied that he could not give her a full explanation then, but would later on in Washington, Mrs. Blackburn had said that unless he could reply satisfactorily their friendship must end. He had said that he supposed he must submit to her decis-

AT MAJOR MOORE'S OFFICE.

The Defendant's Version of the Scene at the Police Station. ng a nervous, excitable child and turned to her and said: 'Will you Major Moore to hear; that he certainly

was going to Boston the next day to speak at a banquet. She then said: 'I will keep my promise and go as soon as I can.' On account of a misunderstanding regarding the banquet I did not go. There was no misunderstanding between us the next ten days; we both knew the character of the representations to Mrs. Blackburn and I left Washington on the 16th of April with

"I had at least two more interviews with Several ladies were stopping with her, and she asked me to arrange for Mrs. Cleveland to receive them. I did call with them upon Mrs. Cleveland. In an interview I urged Mrs. Blackburn to unite with me in urging to and agreed with me, and said that unless also. Mrs. Blackburn said the plaintiff had leave, or there would be a scandal. I said I knew that the plaintiff would come to my rooms when I was away; that it was perfectly proper; that there was nothing wrong about it, but there were Kentuckians

After speaking of visiting Philadelphia as the guest of George W. Childs, the secret marriage to Mrs. Wing in New York was skipped, and Colonel Breckinridge went on to tell of his meeting with Miss Pollard at the Hoffman House May 1. He was surprised on entering his room to find the door adjoining his room open, and, walking ly dressed. The witness said: "She demanded to know where I had been the past two days, and said she had been looking all over New York for me. I responded with a little more rudeness than should that it was nothing to her. Then I went back to my room through the short entry between the two. I heard a noise, and when I turned around she stood in shut the door quickly, turned down the latch and touched the electric button. I said I had sent for the police and was said she was going to shoot through the door. I said 'shoot away, and you will only give me more justification for having you put in the Tombs.' She was rattling the door, and begged me not to have her pistol down, go in and fasten your door and I will see what I ought to do.' When bell boy knocked I opened the door. pitcher of ice water. I don't know whether was as cool as I might have been." This was said so curiously that everybody cumstances attending his last marriage, Colonel Breckinridge said he had been mar-

died abroad some time ago.

ion, whatever it was.

Colonel Breckinridge then related the circumstances attending the visit to Major Moore, the chief of police, giving the following narrative: "I and my wife, formerly Mrs. Wing, were in the dining room of the house when the plaintiff walked in and said: 'Excuse me, Mrs. Wing, I want to see Mr. Breckinridge alone on a matter of great importance.' I turned to my wife and said that I thought I had better go with her As I walked out by Lafayette Park she said: 'I intend to end this matter; I intend to kill you.' I said: 'All right,' and she went on: 'Mr. Breckinridge, this is your last chance.' The statement that I said anything derogatory to my wife is an absolute fabrication, without a shadow of truth on which to hang it. Not a word was said about my wife. She said she intended to end this thing by killing me, and as we walked along she said it would be a good thing to end it by that kind of a scanial, and she was going to kill herself, too. She did most of the talking. There had been no effort on my part to calm her fears; no protestation of love, nothing about her be-"When we got to Major Moore's office I asked if he was in, and, being told he was, went in and the plaintiff followed me. said to Major Moore: 'I need the protection of the law. This lady threatens to kill me. I will tell you how I came to be in this position, but I want you to put her or me under arrest.' He said he hoped it was not as bad as that. He went over to her, and she held up her hands and said: 'I have no weapon but these,' and then I said to Major Moore that I wanted to relate all the circumstances, so that he might decide whether to arrest her or me. Then she broke out into a flood of hysterical tears and said: 'Oh, don't tell him; is it necessary?' I said I intended to tell him everything, when she put her hand on my shoulder and begged me not to tell him. I took her hand off exactly what I demand if I do not tell him?" She said she would, and I turned to Major Moore and said: 'I think we can Colonel Breckinridge said of his side remark in the scene before Major Moore that thought he had said it loud enough for tended him to hear it, but it appeared from the Major's testimony that he had not heard what he (Breckinridge) had said. After leaving the office with Miss Pollard he had told her that there could be no

more terms between them; that she would

No Baking Powder Exhibited at the

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The official report shows ROYAL BAKING POWDER chemically pure and yielding 160 cubic inches of leavening gas per ounce of powder, which was greatly in excess of all others and more than 40 per cent. above the average.

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ments. The banquet set of linen, which was

shown at the world's fair, and which was

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106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,

said she wanted to get rid of the child, but I said, "No, if it is my child I have the greatest interest in it, and when it is born can tell whether it is mine or not. Then the witness told of Miss Pollard's last attempt to shoot him. He had been to see her at the house of Mrs. Thomas, in Lafayette square, a few days after the scene in the office of the chief of police. He had suspected her intentions, and as he stepped into the room he threw both arms around her, clasping her tightly around the shoulders, slipped his arm down until he could grasp her hands and caught

the weapon. This episode the Colonel narrated graphic ally, stopping to remark jocosely, "and I have the pistol in my possession now; one of the mementoes of my engagement to marry the plaintiff." When he loosened his arms, he continued, she had fainted or pretended to faint, so he laid her on a divan, put the pistol in his pocket, closed the door and walked out. This seemed a good climax to end the chapter, and so court adjourned until Mon-

TOLD BY THE ENEMY,

Miss Poilard Tried to Wile John G. Carlisle Into Her Meshes. LEXINGTON, Ky., March 30.-The Breckinridge people are out with a new story which they claim if substantiated by evidence would throw the Pollard case out of court. One of Breckinridge's counsel, who just left for Washington, is autherity for this story. Carlisle received a note from Miss Pollard, in which she stated that she admired him very extravagantly, and wished to sustain with him the closest relations that could exist between man and woman. Carlisle tore the letter up. He met Miss Pollard a few days later, and she inquired if he had received the letter. Carlisle said he had. Madeline then asked him not to mention the matter, as she thought at the time her sweetheart was about to forsake her and wanted to get even. "Carlisle will not be forced to go on the stand, owing to the friendship existing between himself and Breckinridge, said the attorney. The move which was on foot here among the women to get up a patition condemning Colonel Breckinridge has been stopped by the publication of their movement before it

had matured. Letters were written lest week to Colonel Brackinridge's friends and counsel in Washington, and replies have been received by many persons saying that such action should not be taken upon the evidence of Miss Pollard. This sets at rest all doubts of the intention of the women. They deny that they have signed a petition to Congress, but denounce Colonel Breckinridge in strong terms. It is more than likely that Madeline Pollard's name will figure in another suit. Col. John E. Wade will bring suit against the wealthy stockholders of the North Middle town Advance for starting the report that his infant daughter had been named Madeline Pollard Wade. The Advance was until recently owned by Rev. Mr. Struble and edited by James Pollard, a brother of Madeline. The paper now supports Breck-

PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

Mrs. S. L. Hadley will return, this week, from Boston. Mr. Orson Early, of Des Moines, Ia., is visiting relatives here. Miss Carrie Holton is spending a few weeks with relatives in Louisville. Mrs. T. H. Watson, of Chicago, is visiting her parents, Judge and Mrs. Claypool. Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Lynch Mason have returned from a visit to New York. Mr. and Mrs. William Scott will leave early in June for Europe, to spend a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Webb and daughter will leave soon for California to spend several weeks. Mrs. John H. Holiday gave a luncheon

yesterday in honor of Mrs. George Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Renner and daughter. of Buffalo, N. Y., are the guests of friends on North Alabama street. Mr. and Mrs. George A. Dickson and Mr.

and Mrs. John T. Dickson, who are in Chicago, are expected home to-night. Mr. and Mrs. Elmer C. Sewall entertained quite a party of friends at cards last evening at their home on Park avenue. Miss Grace Gordon and Miss Annie Price, who have been the guests of Miss Maud French, left yesterday for their Mrs. Omar C. Ritchie, of Anderson, formerly Miss Ida Perry, of this city, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R.

The marriage of Miss Grace Dunn and Mr. Robert Drake will take place, Tuesday evening, at the family residence on West New York street. The Misses Gale, of Cleveland, daughters of the late C. C. Gale, formerly of this city, are guests of Mrs. J. Q. Van Winkle, on North Illinois street.

Miss Perle C. Goldthwaite and Mr. Frank C. Helm, both formerly of this city, were married by the Rev. Dr. Houghton, in New York, on March 15. Mr. and Mrs. George T. Evans will sail for Europe April 17, to be absent two months. Mrs. Evans will have a day at home to receive her friends informally before leaving. "Under the Laurels," the drama pro-

duced so successfully by amateurs, on the evening of March 16, will be reproduced at St. Patrick's Hall on Daugherty street, on Monday evening. Mrs. Charles E. Kregelo is takin; quite as active a part in the church work at

her home in Los Angeles as she did in the Tabernacle in this city. At the eleventh annual meeting of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, of Los Angeles Presbytery, she read a paper, "The Time of Opportunity," which was the last paper written by the late Mrs. A. H. Carrier and she also made a memorial address. Mrs. Kregelo is one of the board of directors of the Y. W. C. A. of that city also. IN HONOR OF MODJESKA.

A handsome luncheon was given by Mrs. May Wright Sewall, yesterday, in honor of Madame Modjeska and her husband, at her home on North Pennsylvania street. The guests assembled at 1 o'clock. They were greeted by Mrs. Sewall and presented to the guests of honor. The drawing-room was filled with a profusion of roses, carnations, have to look to some one else for support, tulips, hyacinths and roses, placed in every available position. The table at which the semblance of one, to preserve what was of | of the child that was to be born. She | company was seated had elegant appoint- | teeth.

made in this city for Mrs. Sewall, covered the table. Above the table, from the corners of the room, were garlands of smilax, which met at the chandelier in two places. Suspended from the chandelier was a basket of daffodils and ferns. The whole made a canopy for the table. In the center of the table was a large oval basket of yellow pansies bordered with ferns. At either end were silver candelabra with yellow candles and at one end was a bowl of yellow tulips. Fern leaves and maiden hair ferns were strewn upon the cloth. The crystal was of cut glass and gold and the china was largely in white and yellow. At each cover was a yellow satin ribbon with the name of Madame Modieska at one end and Count Bozenta at the other and the date, "March 30." In the middle of the ribbon was a tarpon scale bearing some quotation from the plays which Madame Modjeska presents. The quotation for Madame Modjeska was, "Of thee, I will believe, thou hast a mind that suits thy fair and outward character,' and on Count Bozenta's was "Sir, you are welcome to our house, it must appear in other ways than words." Mrs. Sewall sat at one end of the table with Madame Modjeska at her right and Mrs. John Candee Dean, the niece of the hostess, sat at the other with Count Bozenta at her right. The others at the table were Mrs. R. B. F. Peirce, Mrs. F. W. Chislett, Mrs. J. L. Ketcham, Mrs. E. C. Atkins, Mrs. George C. Hitt, Mrs. Alexander Spruance, Mrs. Zelda-Seguin Wallace, Miss Anna Dunlop, Miss Laura Ream, Miss Anna Nicholas, Mrs. Ovid B. Jameson, Mrs. Albert J. Beveridge, Mrs. Harry S. New and Miss Mary Dean. Mrs. Zelda-Seguin Wallace sang after the luncheon and a number of impromptu remarks were made by some of the bright women who were among, those honored with invitations. Most of the guests are members of the Woman's Club and went with their hostess and Madame Modjeska to the club after the luncheon.

THE DRAMATIC CLUB PLAYS. The March entertainment of the Dramatic Club was given, last evening, at the Propylaeum before a large audience of members. The committee having the entertainment in charge consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph K. Sharpe, jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Darlington and Mr. Frederick Ayres. An orchestra played the overture and the curtain rolled up for the presentation of the play "In Honor Bound." The stage was tastefully set with handsome furniture, rugs, pictures and lamps, and a soft light was shed over the whole. The cast included Mr. Hugh McK. Landon as Sir George Carlyn, Mr. Hugh Th. Miller as Philip Gra-ham, Miss Helen Erwin as Lady Carlyn and Miss Sue Winter as Miss Rose Dalrymple. All played their parts and the development of the play was watched with much interest. The ladies dressed their characters very handsomely. Miss Erwin wore a magnificent pink satin gown and Winter wore an evening gown of white tulle, her only color being a bunch of violets. After the performance the members danced and refreshments were served. The play will be repeated this evening for the benefit of the Indutrial Union.

RUFFNER-JASON. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ELKHART, Ind., March 30 .- Oscar Ruffner, of this city, and Miss Jessie P. Jason, of Lodi, O., were married here this afternoon by Rev. H. B. Townsend, at the First Presbyterian Church.

DEPREZ-RUESSE. WASHINGTON, March 30.-Charles E. Deprez, of Indiana, and Miss Ida J. Ruesse, of Washington, were married last night.

Blocked by a "Spy Lock." An unsuccessful attempt was made, Thursday night, to rob Tron's saloon on the "levee." The thieves reached the room in the rear of the second floor by breaking in the skylights. Going through the hall, they came to the stairway leading down into the saloon. The "spy-door" blocked their way. They cut a hole large enough to admit a man's hand, with the view of turning the catch lock. They found the door fastened with a key lock, with the key absent, and this frustrated their plans. Afterwards, the unper rooms were searched

but nothing was taken. A Woman of Woes.

Lizzie Gregory, aged forty-four years who is believed to be of unsound mind, is confined at the police station. Yesterday morning she was released from the workhouse after serving thirty-five days on a charge of vagrancy. When released she was taken to the Rescue Home, No. 58 East South street. Later she became violent and was removed to the police station. Her halluconation is that she is the victim of the entire world's spite. She threatens to kill hersel at the first opportunity.

M. D. Yontz's Residence Robbed. Thieves entered the residence of M. D. Yontz, No. 823 North Tennessee street, last night about 6:30 o'clock, while the family were away, and stole a watch valued at \$35, a coat and twenty-six pennies. Entrance was gained by prying open a rear window. The thieves overlooked some silverware on a sideboard valued at

Went to Edinburg with Warrants. Constable Tolin went to Edinburg armed with warrants for the arrest of Sadie Griffith for grand larceny and George Griffith for receiving stolen goods. He returned with the stolen property, but not the people. He says he could not find the persons whom he sought to arrest, and the property was returned to him by another person.

Robbed in a Resort. W. N. Hollister, traveling for a publish-

ing house in St. Louis, reported to the police last night that he was robbed of \$25 at Nellie Webster's resort, on South New Jersey street. Hollister was intoxicated at the time. The police investigated, but the occupants of the house denied that Hollister was at the house.

When the Lips of Beauty

Are parted in a smile, they disclose a row of pearls rivaling in purity those which the diver brings up from the bottom of the Persian sea. What will best preserve these gems of the mouth? SOZODONT, the celebrated beautifier and preservative of the

AMUSEMENTS. GRAND Matinee

MODJESKA,

OTIS SKINNER, Supported by a superb company. THIS AFTERNOON, MAGDA TO-NIGHT, MERCHANT OF VENICE.

PRICES-All lower floor, \$1.50; first two rows in balcony, \$1; balance balcony, 75c; galler, 25c; admission-lower floor, \$1; balcony, 50c. Matines same as night. Seats on sale.

Last time to-night, the revised and reconstructed edition of the bright musical comedy, THE SKATING RINK. Produced by an all star company of singers and comedians, under the direction of Robert FRED FREAR, FLORA FINLAYSEN and BLANCHE CHAPMAN, in the cast.

PRICES - Orchestra 75c; orchestra circle, \$1; dress circle, 50c; balcony, 25c; gallery, 15c Matinee-All lower floor, 50c; balcony, 25c.

PARK To-Day Matinee, 10c, 20c, Night, 10c, 20c 30c. FOWLER AND WARMINGTON'S COMEDIANS In a revised and reconstructed version of the rollick-

ing farce comedy, SKIPPED

By the Light of the Moon.

April 2, 3, 4-"LITTLE NUGGETT." TOMLINSON HALL Tuesday Evening, April 3, 1894. Under the Auspices of the ART ASSOCIATION,

Mr. H. G. SNOW announces the reappearance in America, after two years absence abroad, of MARY HOWE.

The beautiful and Gifted young Soprano,

William Lavin, Tenor, Mary Howe, Soprano. Miss Leonora Von Stosch, Violinist, Sig. Giuseppe Campanari, Baritone. Mr. Isadore Luckstone, Musical Director. Prices-50c, 75c and \$1. Sale opens Saturday morning, March 31, at Big Four Office.

MOIDITHEATER, TO-NIGHT at 8. 10c, 15c, 25c. Lester and Williams's

Me and Jack, And ERNEST ROEBER'S Athletic School, intro; ducing Ernest Roeber, champion Graco-Roman wrestler of the world, who will meet all comers. Next Week-Orpheum Specialty Co.



Gas, Steam and Water

Beiler Tubes, Cast and Malleable Iron Fittings black and galvantzed), V Ives, Stop Cocks, Engine rimmings. Steam Ganges pe Tongs, Pipe Cutters, ises, Screw Plates and Dies, Wrenches, Steam Traps, Pumps, Kitchen Sinks, Hose, Belting, Babbit Metal, Solder. Wnite and Colored Wiping Waste, and all other Supplies use in connection with Gas, Steam and Water. Natn al Gas supplies a specialty. Steam-heating App. ratus for Mills, Shops, Factories, Laun-dries. Lumber Dry-houses, etc. Cut and Thread to order any size Wieight-iron Pipe, from 12 inch to 12 inches

Knight & Jillson, S. PENNSYLVANIA ST.

An Aurora Borealis Appears. At 8 o'clock last night the aurora borealis was distinctly visible. Although the local display was not so brilliant as was reported from other sections of the State, people who chanced to glance northward between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock had no difficulty in locating the phenomenon. The brightly-tinted glow of the sky was particularly noticeable.

Elks Elect Officers. Indianapolis Lodge No. 13. B. P. O. Elks, at its annual election, last night, chose the following officers: E. R., Hon. Frank B. Burke; esteemed leading knight, C. N. Metcaif; esteemed loyal knight, James L. Keach; esteemed lecturing knight, P. J. Kelly; secretary, H. S. Beissenherz; treasurer, J. Bos; trustee, James M. Healy;

tyler, Charles P. Balz. Parker and McAfee's Trial. John Parker and Ed McAfee will be taken to Johnson county in a few days to be tried a second time for the murder of Charles Eyster. The case has been set down for the fourth Monday in April. Prosecutor Holtzman will appear in the case, and expects to introduce evidence of a

stronger nature than before. For Strengthening and Clearing the Voice.

Use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. "I have commended them to friends who were public speakers, and they have proved extremely serviceable."-Rev. Henry Ward